

The Newport Mercury.

VOL. LXXXV
No. 4,980.

NEWPORT, SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1846.

Established
A.D. 1735

The Newport Mercury,
is published every SATURDAY BY
J. H. BARBER.
No. 133, Thames Street.

TERMS—Two Dollars per annum.
Advertisements not exceeding a square
inserted three weeks for \$1, and 17 cents
will be charged for each subsequent inser-
tion.—All Advertisements (except where an
account is open) must be paid for previous
to insertion.
No Paper discontinued (unless at the
discretion of the Editor) until arrears are
paid.
Single papers six cents, to be had at the
Office.

**PLAIN & FANCY
JOB PRINTING**
Promptly executed, at prices as low as those
of any other establishment.

**THE CHINESE
MUSEUM**
In the extensive Hall known as the
WATERBURY CHURCH.
WASHINGTON STREET, BOSTON.
Will remain an Exhibition Daily from 9 A.
M. till 10 P. M., during the ensuing Sum-
mer only, and will be removed to New
York in the Fall.

This great collection consists of upwards
of **SIXTY FIGURES** of the size of
life, numerous models of temples, houses,
stores, theatres, bridges, and vessels of various
kinds; mechanical and agricultural imple-
ments, agricultural implements, articles in
common use, specimens of Chinese manu-
factures in silk, cotton, porcelain, metals, bam-
boo and wood; curious and beautiful speci-
mens of carving in ivory, wood and stone; a
variety of musical instruments and upwards
of **FOUR HUNDRED PAINTINGS** in
oil and water colors, by Chinese artists, of
views in different parts of China; portraits of
distinguished Chinese; religious and festive
processions; processes of manufacturing silk;
cotton and porcelain; cultivation of rice and
tea, and manner of curing the latter; repre-
sentations of Chinese punishments; trades,
specimens of flowers, conchology, ichthyology,
&c. &c.

The figures are grouped in a life-like man-
ner in separate cases and rooms, and exhibit
the different grades of civil and military offi-
cers, and all classes of Chinese society, both
male and female. The Emperor 'Taou
Kwang' (Reason's Glory) and his minis-
ters of State; the Empress and her court; a
court of Justice; Buddhist and Taoist Priests;
and a deciple of the celebrated ancient Sage
and moral teacher, Confucius; an Opium
smoker and family, in a room completely fur-
nished with bamboo furniture, lanterns, &c.,
in Chinese style; a complete two story Store,
of full size, (a fac simile of one in Canton),
containing the Merchant, Clerk, Purchaser,
Coolie, or Servant, and all the appurtenances;
another large room, decked with the hand-
somest kind of Furniture used by the Chinese,
and occupied by a gentleman's wives and
children. Beyond this room is a Barber shav-
ing a man's head, Fortune Teller, a Broker
and a Doctor, all are to be seen daily pursu-
ing their vocations in the streets of Chi-
nese Cities; farther on is a Military Officer,
and Soldiers of different kinds, then Farmers
at work with different implements, one
ploughing with a buffalo, Carpenters, Black-
smith and Shoemaker at work, with their
peculiar tools; a full sized 'Tanka Boat,'
such as thousands live in, in China, with its
female crew, children, &c. &c.

In addition to the other curiosities, two
Chinese are attached to the Museum, one of
whom speaks English, and the other a pro-
fessor of Music in his native land, sings and
plays upon his curious instruments several
times during the day and evening.

This collection has already been visited by
more than **50,000** persons, and is eminent-
ly calculated to give a clear and correct idea
of the Chinese, a nation of four hundred mil-
lions of people, constituting more than one
third of the whole population of the earth,
speaking the same language, differing in
manners and customs from the rest of man-
kind, living under a patriarchal form of gov-
ernment, probably the first used by man and
existing in China unchanged for at least four
thousand years; also their religions, their state
of advancement in literature, agriculture,
and the mechanic arts (the same as when
first visited by Arabian travellers, 1,000 years
since) and how much the rest of the world
are indebted to them for the greater part of
the most important discoveries and inventions
known at the present day, as the magnetic
compass, the art of Printing, manufacturing
paper, porcelain, silk, and gunpowder; some
of which were in use by the Chinese for sev-
eral years before they were known in Europe.
Boston, March 16, 1846.—G.W.

A first rate Farm for Sale.
That well known and beautiful-
ly situated Farm, containing
about fifty acres of highly cul-
tivated land, and known by the
name of the **George Armstrong Farm,**
is now offered for sale.
This farm is on the margin of the sea,
with valuable privileges of building stone,
and gravel and sea manure. It lies at
the bottom of Narragansett street, and is
constantly increasing in value. For fur-
ther particulars, apply to
JOSIAH C. SHAW.
Newport, May 24, 1845—t.

Fresh Havana Oranges.
Just received and for sale by
T. STACY, Jr.

POETRY.

From the Old Colony Memorial.

STANZES.

BY C. ALLEN.

As o'er the troubled sea of Time,
We cast our weary eyes,
We turn with Hope's bright anchor where
More glorious scenes arise.
Should sadness dim our page of life,
And sorrows shroud our heart,
We'll firmly bear our trials, all,
And seek a better part.

If dark misfortunes press around,
And bring the spirits low,
Know that the hand that gave us life,
Hath dealt the heavy blow.
Should Fortune frown, or friends desert,
And painful thoughts appear,
Remember 'tis but life's cold lot,
While we are lingering here.

Our brief day dream soon flies away,
Life's tale is quickly told,
And years that speed so swiftly on,
By fragile tenure hold.
For life is like a summer day,
At morn, 'tis fresh and bright,
But noon oft finds it drest in clouds,
And fades with coming night.

Though earth may host of many joys,
And many friends sincere,
Yet they are passing fast away,
All things are transient here.
Then may we ever look beyond
This little sphere of earth,
And calmly feel assured we have
A home of greater worth.

Agricultural.

From the Boston Cultivator.

Indian Corn.

MEERS, Editors:—Indian corn has
been very justly styled the glory of our
husbandry. The adaption of our soils
and climate to the production of this
crop, gives the American very important
advantages over the English farmer. The
cultivation of corn precludes the neces-
sity of sowing fallows, which are always
expensive and not unfrequently appar-
ently exhausting. There is greater
certainty of reaping a full corn crop,
than of any other species of grain.

Notwithstanding the numerous induc-
ments both of convenience and interest
to an extended culture of corn, we per-
ceive many prejudices are still cherished
in the minds of certain farmers against
this crop. Some unjustly rank it among
the most exhausting of crops; others
greatly magnify the expense of cultiva-
tion. We hope these prejudices will at
least be softened in view of the counter-
acting evidences, which are now so
prominently placed before the public.
Statistical tables most clearly prove that
this is the favorite among the grains
with a vast majority of the farmers in
Massachusetts. Of Indian corn, many
thousands of bushels more, than of all
the other kinds of grain, are annually
raised. Experience will enter largely
into the practices of farmers, whether
or not they have been theoretically in-
structed. Can it be reasonably supposed
that farmers through the commonwealth
should continue to make corn a leading
crop, if experience had showed them
the empowering character of it both
to the soil and the pocket? No, it
would have passed into comparative
neglect, and Indian corn would have filled
less space in the granaries and in the
Statistical table.

In the late discussions at the State
House on the subject of Indian corn, not
a single voice was raised against it, to
our recollection, as a peculiarly exhaust-
ing crop or remarkably expensive in
cultivation. On the contrary most of
the speakers decidedly gave it the rank
assigned in the table, as the first and most
important of our grains. One gentle-
man, reduced the expense of cultivation
below any conception we had formed in
the case; we think both his soil and im-
plements must have been of the very best
texture. But without attempting to
come to any definite conclusion, we wait
for the promised explanations.

We are glad to perceive that the ex-
perienced farmers in the Legislature have
abandoned the old practices of planting
deep and making hills in the dressing.—
Cultivation on a level surface is best for
the crop and the health of the soil.

We would respectfully suggest to far-
mers the expediency of planting corn in
drills, the labor will be something more,
but all the experiments that have fallen
under our observation show, that the in-
crease of the crop will be more than
compensation for the additional labor.
Pembroke, March 11th. M. A.

LEECHES,
In prime order, at
Aug. 9.] **R. J. TAYLOR'S**

Select Tales.

From the Mother's Magazine.

THE ORPHAN.

BY PROF. J. ALDEN, D. D.

'Mother,' said Angelica Stone, as she
came home from school one day, 'there
is one girl in the school whom I dislike
so much that it makes me unhappy.'
'I can readily believe the latter part
of your remark,' replied Mrs. Stone.—
'No person can indulge wrong feelings
and not be happy. No person can carry
a viper in the bosom and not be stung.
You know it is wrong to dislike any hu-
man being.'

'I'm sure,' said Angelica, 'I don't
wish to dislike her, but I can't help it.
It would be a great deal more pleasant to
like her. I do not think it very wrong
to dislike a person, when we don't do it
on purpose.'

'Where do you find the law which
forbids you to do what is very wrong,
while it allows you to do what is not very
wrong, but still wrong? I thought God's
law forbade every thing wrong.'

Angelica saw that there was no ground
for the distinction which she had made.
A great many young persons make it,
and involve themselves in guilt by so do-
ing. A great many, in view of some
temptation, say 'it is not wrong,' and so
yield to it. They thus go on hardening
their heart, and preparing themselves for
heinous crimes.

'Angelica,' continued her mother, 'why
do you dislike your schoolmate so much?
has she injured you in any way?'

'No ma'am.'

'Is she a rival of yours?'

'Oh no ma'am, she is very backward
in her studies.'

'What is the reason, then; is it more
caprice?'

'No mother, but she is such a strange
girl. She never speaks to anybody un-
less she is spoken to.'

'Not a very bad habit, said Mrs. Stone,
by way of parenthesis.'

'And if you speak to her she seems
frightened out of her wits, and yet gives
a very bold answer; and she uses such
vulgar language, and she is so awkward,
and dresses so strangely, that altogether
I can't help disliking her.'

'You said she used vulgar language;
do you mean coarse, indecent?'

'No ma'am, but such language as very
ignorant people use.'

'She don't seem to thrust herself in
anybody's way, nor to intend to give of-
fence in any way, does she?'

'No ma'am.'

'How do the girls treat her?'

'Some of them laugh at her, and try to
plague her.'

'How do you treat her?'

'I avoid her as much as possible.'

'And you find your dislike rather in-
creasing?'

'Yes ma'am.'

'Let me ask you, seriously, my dear,
is it right for you to allow yourself to
dislike a person who has never injured
you? Is it right for you to allow your-
self to dislike any one?'

After a pause, Angelica was constrained
to answer, 'No ma'am, it is not right.'

'Then you are sensible you have done
wrong?'

'Yes ma'am.'

'The next thing for you to do is to
overcome this prejudice which you have
felt towards the poor girl.'

'I should be glad if you will tell me
how.'

'That I can easily. Confess your
sins to God, and pray for forgiveness and
grace, and then treat her with special
kindness, treat her as though you loved
her.'

'Why mother, you are advising me to
practice hypocrisy. It will be just the
same as if I told her I loved her when I
do not.'

'No, it will not. If you were to treat
her as I advise, with the design of mak-
ing her think you love her when you
do not, that would be hypocrisy. But
that will not be your design. You treat
her thus, because it is right that you
should do so, and that your prejudice
against her may be removed from your
mind.'

'But the girls will think I am deceiv-
ing her.'

'They will not think so long; and be-
sides, when we are sure our motives are
right, we are not to be troubled about the
temporary misconception which others
may put upon them.'

'Well, mother, I will begin to-morrow;
but it will be hard work.'

Before recording how well she kept
her resolution, I will give some account
of the girl alluded to in the above related
conversation.

Her name was Susan Bayley. Her
father was a native of an obscure country
village, the youngest of five sons, who
cultivated the rough and unproductive
farm of their father. At an early age he
determined to obtain an education and
enter one of the learned professions. In

the struggle necessary for the attainment
of his object his health failed. He grad-
uated, but was constrained to abandon
his pursuit of a profession. He took
charge of a few pupils, and after a time
his health somewhat improving, he mar-
ried the daughter of a clergyman. The
husband and wife were fitted for each
other, both were gentle, refined, affection-
ate to enthusiasm. They lived for a few
years happily but for his declining health.
He sunk into the grave when their only
child was four years of age. Though
learned, and polished, and amiable, he
had not yielded to the teaching of the
Spirit. Bitter was the anguish of the
husband and father, as he felt that he
had no God to whom he could commit
his orphaned widow and daughter;
bitter the anguish of the wife as she saw
her husband die, and "give no sign."

After his death, Mrs. Bayley supported
herself and daughter by instructing a
class of young ladies, a task for which
her finished education fully qualified her.
All her affections were concentrated on
her daughter, whose graceful form, quick
intelligence and sympathy, awakened
the admiration and love of all who knew
her.

In four years from the death of her
husband, she was laid beside him, in the
grave yard. Susan was now an orphan.
No relative was near, yet many a tear
of sympathy was shed, and many a door
thrown open for her shelter.

In a short time, an uncle from a distant
part of the country wrote to inform her
that he should soon come to take her
home. Though she had never seen him,
and though she fully appreciated the
kindness of her friends in —, and
though she dreaded the idea of leaving
the place of her parents' sepulchre, yet
the word home held out hope to which
her young heart could not but cling.

She wanted to see one who was born of
her father's bone, and flesh of his flesh,
that she might have an object on which
she might properly pour out the fullness
of her affection. She was one day re-
turning from the grave of her parents,
with her eyes red with weeping, for
young she was, when the news met her
that her uncle had come. She hastened
to her temporary home. She met her
long desired uncle. He was a rough
made, but not unkind man. She was
not a little chilled by his aspect, so
different from that of her well remem-
bered father. She pressed forward to
embrace him, and he awkwardly ex-
tended his hand.

'Are you well?' were his first words.

'Yes sir,' was her reply, and she wept
profusely.

'Dear creature,' said the kind friend,
whose hospitality she was enjoying, 'she
takes it hard; I hope she will find a fa-
ther in you.'

There was no kind and soothing as-
surance of affection and support. Had
her uncle no feeling? Yes, and he felt
deeply for the orphan as she wept before
him, but like many of the working men
of the land, he seemed ashamed to give
any expression to his feeling of tender-
ness.

'She will get over it when she gets
with her cousins, said Mr. Bayley—this
which was meant to be soothing, but
added to her grief.

The next morning Susan bid adieu to
many kind friends, and set out with her
uncle on his journey home. As they left
the village they passed the gate. Susan
said, 'are you not going to stop?'

She had not supposed it possible that
he could leave the place without visiting
the grave of her father. 'Are you not
going to stop?' repeated she, as he did
not heed her first question.

'Stop! What for? Have you lost
anything?'

'No sir.'

'What should I stop for then? Oh!
you mean to stop on the way. Yes, I
shall stop a great many times before we
get home.'

Susan did not correct his misapprehen-
sion of her question. With an aching
heart she watched the two loved hillocks
till a turn in the road hid them from her
sight.

The new things which she saw by the
way diverted her young mind, and led
her to look forward with hope to her new
home. On the third day they arrived
there. It was not the neat farm-house
which her fancy had pictured. It was
situated in a retired part of the township
in a place called the Hollow. It was
small and inconvenient, and no shrubbery
or flowers were about it. A large number
of children, coarse, uncombed, and sun-
burnt, rushed out to meet the wagon,
and gazed intently on the stranger.

'All well?' said the father, with some-
thing that would have passed in the Hol-
low for a smile.

'Yes sir,' was the reply.

This was the sum of the greetings
which took place after a week of separa-
tion. Her uncle led Susan into the
house. 'So you have got back,' said his
wife. 'This is your niece,' said Mr. B.

'How do you do,' said Mrs. B. 'saying
her with a look of curiosity rather than
pity.'

'Very well, ma'am,' said Susan, timid-
ly.

'Tall off your things. Here Polly,
take her things into the other room. Are
you tired?'

This was said in a tone approaching to
sympathy, and it touched a chord in Su-
san's heart, and led her to hope that her
uncle might let her love her. But the
remark which followed extinguished that
hope.

'Jane,' said Mrs. B. 'don't stare your
eyes out, you will have time enough to
see her before she goes, I guess.'

Young as she was, and unaccustomed
to the language of selfishness, she saw
from those words that she was not a
welcome guest, and a heavier weight
was laid on her pressed heart.

'Are you glad you got home?' said
Mrs. B., to Susan with a smile.

'Yes ma'am, said Susan, with hesitancy
and a tear filled her eye as she contrasted
her present with her former home. Mrs.
B. noticed it, and guessed too truly what
was passing in Susan's mind. It check-
ed the rising of sympathy which she be-
gan to feel.

The children now gathered round her,
and began to question her. She answered
their questions with propriety and ele-
gance of language, which was habitual
to her, but which provoked her aunt to
remark:—

'Don't speak so womanish. It looks
as though you thought yourself better
than the other folks.'

The next morning Susan's clothing
was examined, to see if she had anything
fit to wear every day. The result was
that she had not; and so a coarse, and
not over clean frock of one of her cousins
was given to her. She hardly knew
herself in the hideous dress, and could
not wholly conceal her repugnance to it
— it was not unmarked by the mother
and her hopeful progeny.

'You must help us some about the
work you know,' said Mrs. Bayley.

'Yes ma'am, I shall be glad to,' said
Susan. Domestic services were required
of her which she attempted to perform,
but not always successfully. Her aunt
attributed her ignorance in this depart-
ment to willfulness, her sadness to discon-
tent and ingratitude. The children find-
ing her complying, imposed their tasks
upon her; as first by way of request, then
by falsely using their mother's authority;
and then by assuming authority on their
own right. For her there was no en-
couraging voice, no smile of love. Her
uncle's was the only eye before which
she did not quail. He knew nothing of
her servitude. He was always at work
in the field during the day, and slept in
his chair as soon as evening came. For
aught he knew, Susan was as kindly
treated as the other children.

The consciousness that her uncle felt
kindly towards her, led her to pay him
those delicate attentions, which even the
rustic does not fail to appreciate. By
this her motives were misinterpreted, and
her burden in consequence increased.

We pass over an interval of five years.
Those five long, wearisome years Susan
spent in that family, and the effect were
apparent. All grace and elegance of
form had disappeared. She was timid,
uncouth, and ignorant. No one would
have taken her for a gentle and lady like
girl that five years before entered that
dwelling.

Her uncle at length perceived the
treatment she received, but remonstrance
was in vain, and his own attempts at es-
pecial kindness rendered her situation
still more uncomfortable. He declared
that she should stay there no longer, like
a cow to be hooked by every creature in
the yard, as he said, a comparison char-
acteristic and truthful. He placed her
with a distant relative in the village of
S—, and sent her to school, intend-
ing to put her in a factory when what he
called her education should be completed.

Thus she became a member of the same
school with Angelica Stone, and thus
were formed those peculiarities, which
produced so strong a prejudice against
her in Angelica's mind. If she had
known her history would she have felt
those prejudices? Would she have felt
unkindly towards the heart-oppressed or-
phan?

Let us be careful how we suffer feel-
ings of aversion to rise against one —
the history of that one may be as sad
as the history of Susan. How wise the
rule to love all men.

About a week after the formation of
Angelica to overcome her dislike to Su-
san, her mother said to her, 'How do
you get along with Susan?'

'Pretty well,' said Angelica.

'What have you done with respect to
her?'

'The next morning after our conversa-
tion, I went up to her and bade her good
morning, and tried to smile.'

'How did she receive you?'

'I thought she would have gone off, as
they say, at first.'

'How do you do,' said Mrs. B. 'saying
her with a look of curiosity rather than
pity.'

'Very well, ma'am,' said Susan, timid-
ly.

'Tall off your things. Here Polly,
take her things into the other room. Are
you tired?'

This was said in a tone approaching to
sympathy, and it touched a chord in Su-
san's heart, and led her to hope that her
uncle might let her love her. But the
remark which followed extinguished that
hope.

'Jane,' said Mrs. B. 'don't stare your
eyes out, you will have time enough to
see her before she goes, I guess.'

Young as she was, and unaccustomed
to the language of selfishness, she saw
from those words that she was not a
welcome guest, and a heavier weight
was laid on her pressed heart.

'Are you glad you got home?' said
Mrs. B., to Susan with a smile.

'Yes ma'am, said Susan, with hesitancy
and a tear filled her eye as she contrasted
her present with her former home. Mrs.
B. noticed it, and guessed too truly what
was passing in Susan's mind. It check-
ed the rising of sympathy which she be-
gan to feel.

The children now gathered round her,
and began to question her. She answered
their questions with propriety and ele-
gance of language, which was habitual
to her, but which provoked her aunt to
remark:—

'Don't speak so womanish. It looks
as though you thought yourself better
than the other folks.'

The next morning Susan's clothing
was examined, to see if she had anything
fit to wear every day. The result was
that she had not; and so a coarse, and
not over clean frock of one of her cousins
was given to her. She hardly knew
herself in the hideous dress, and could
not wholly conceal her repugnance to it
— it was not unmarked by the mother
and her hopeful progeny.

'You must help us some about the
work you know,' said Mrs. Bayley.

'Yes ma'am, I shall be glad to,' said
Susan. Domestic services were required
of her which she attempted to perform,
but not always successfully. Her aunt
attributed her ignorance in this depart-
ment to willfulness, her sadness to discon-
tent and ingratitude. The children find-
ing her complying, imposed their tasks
upon her; as first by way of request, then
by falsely using their mother's authority;
and then by assuming authority on their
own right. For her there was no en-
couraging voice, no smile of love. Her
uncle's was the only eye before which
she did not quail. He knew nothing of
her servitude. He was always at work
in the field during the day, and slept in
his chair as soon as evening came. For
aught he knew, Susan was as kindly
treated as the other children.

The consciousness that her uncle felt
kindly towards her, led her to pay him
those delicate attentions, which even the
rustic does not fail to appreciate. By
this her motives were misinterpreted, and
her burden in consequence increased.

We pass over an interval of five years.
Those five long, wearisome years Susan
spent in that family, and the effect were
apparent. All grace and elegance of
form had disappeared. She was timid,
uncouth, and ignorant. No one would
have taken her for a gentle and lady like
girl that five years before entered that
dwelling.

Her uncle at length perceived the
treatment she received, but remonstrance
was in vain, and his own attempts at es-
pecial kindness rendered her situation
still more uncomfortable. He declared
that she should stay there no longer, like
a cow to be hooked by every creature in
the yard, as he said, a comparison char-
acteristic and truthful. He placed her
with a distant relative in the village of
S—, and sent her to school, intend-
ing to put her in a factory when what he
called her education should be completed.

Thus she became a member of the same
school with Angelica Stone, and thus
were formed those peculiarities, which
produced so strong a prejudice against
her in Angelica's mind. If she had
known her history would she have felt
those prejudices? Would she have felt
unkindly towards the heart-oppressed or-
phan?

Let us be careful how we suffer feel-
ings of aversion to rise against one —
the history of that one may be as sad
as the history of Susan. How wise the
rule to love all men.

About a week after the formation of
Angelica to overcome her dislike to Su-
san, her mother said to her, 'How do
you get along with Susan?'

'Pretty well,' said Angelica.

'What have you done with respect to
her?'

'The next morning after our conversa-
tion, I went up to her and bade her good
morning, and tried to smile.'

'How did she receive you?'

'I thought she would have gone off, as
they say, at first.'

'Was she not pleased?'

'O yes, very much pleased.'

'If you can make a person happy, for
a time, by means of two words and a
smile, is it not a cheap way of producing
happiness?'

'Yes ma'am; and don't you think she
has got so that she can say good morning
without stammering and blushing, and
can bend her head quite gracefully?'

'You feel better towards her?'

'Yes, a great deal.'

'You are succeeding so well, suppose
you proceed farther. Don't you think
she

29th CONGRESS.

First Session.

THURSDAY, March 26, 1846.

SENATE.—The President laid before the Senate a report from the Secretary of the Treasury, made in obedience to a joint resolution of Congress passed in 1844, containing statistics of the agriculture, manufacturers, domestic trade and banks of the several States and Territories.

Mr. Pierce, on leave introduced a bill providing for the payment of interest, to each State as have not received it, upon money expended by them in the late war. It was referred to the committee on Finance.

Mr. Allen suggested the expediency of soon bringing the debate on the Oregon question to a close, and proposed that there should be an informal understanding that it should terminate on Friday next. In this suggestion Mr. Clayton, Mr. Niles and other Senators concurred, but no vote was taken.

The resolution of Mr. Clayton, for a call on the President for correspondence with the British Government on the Oregon question, of a date subsequent to those already communicated, or so much thereof as may be communicated without detriment to the public interest, was taken up. Mr. Allen opposed the resolution, and wished it might lie over for the present. The passing of the resolution was urged by Messrs. Clayton, Crittenden and Morehead. On motion of Mr. Phelps it was informally passed over, the order of the day was resumed, and Mr. Miller addressed the Senate, on the basis of the line of 49. When he concluded his speech the Senate went into executive session, and soon afterwards adjourned to Monday.

HOUSE.—Several Executive communications were made. The House resolved to terminate the debate on the bill to supply deficiencies in the appropriations for the year ending June 30, 1846, on that day at 3 o'clock. The bill was then taken up and discussed on its details, and amendments were proposed. At 3 o'clock the Committee rose and reported progress. A motion was made to reconsider the vote that the debate should cease, which was rejected, yeas 85, nays 90.

On motion of Mr. Holmes, who stated that a bill had passed the Senate by general consent, without going on the dock, on account of the importance of passing it without delay—viz., a bill authorizing the Secretary of the Navy to contract for the purchase of American water rotted hemp for the use of the Navy—this bill was taken up, read a first and second time by its title—it was then read through and ordered to a second reading now—it was then read by its title and passed. The House then adjourned.

FRIDAY, March 27, 1846.

HOUSE.—The Committee were called for reports.

Mr. Tibbatts, from the Committee on Commerce, reported a bill to amend the act providing for the better security of the lives of passengers in steam vessels. Read twice and referred to the Committee of the Whole.

Mr. Hilliard, from the Committee on the Post Office, made a favorable report on the line of Atlantic Mail Steamers, as contracted for by the Post Master General, and recommended the Committee of Ways and Means to make the necessary provision.

Mr. Rathbun reported a bill for the reorganization of the Treasury Department.

Mr. Hubbard, of Connecticut, reported from the Militia Committee a bill proposing the following important military provisions. The raising of a legionary corps in each State. The corps to be clothed by themselves, under their own State officers, and to have arms and tents provided for them by the General Government. Four encampments to be provided for in each quarter of the country, at which the State troops shall be assembled for drill during three months of each year. Five thousand extra copies of the report accompanying the bill were ordered to be printed.

Among several private Bills reported on leave during the day were two, to give away the Public Lands, one to give away 80 acres of land to every poor man, and one that every poor man, woman and child, should receive a quarter section of land without money and without price. Mr. Davis of Ky., offered a resolution calling upon the President to inform the House the precise increase of the Army and Navy, desired by him, to be necessary in the present state of our public affairs.

The resolution at once received a party opposition and Mr. Davis moved for a suspension of the rules. The House refused to suspend 99 to 81.

Mr. Seaman reported adversely upon thirty two petitions sent to the Committee on Revolutionary claims. Anne Royal, the would be renowned woman of the capitol, heads the list.

A Resolution was introduced to give uniformity to the Rules of the House, by requiring that all appropriation bills should be voted upon in the manner provided for by the House when River and Harbor Bills were under consideration. The House 101 yeas, 71 nays, refused to suspend the rules, two thirds being necessary.

A bill was reported for works of Internal improvement in Iowa, and the House at a late hour went into Committee of the Whole upon the Private Calendar.

Mr. Collamer of Vt. in the chair, but no bill was passed.

SATURDAY, March 28, 1846.

HOUSE.—The day was mostly spent in committee of the whole on the private calendar. The claim of widow Mary Ann Brummer for \$57 57, which a land officer cheated her out of, was argued at length, and decided against her. Mr. Ashmun made a speech on the subject. The House refused to engross the bill for the relief of the heirs of Col. William Grayson; and at 4 o'clock adjourned.

MONDAY, March 30, 1846.

SENATE.—General Houston, the hero of San Jacinto, appeared in the Senate to day, as the Senator elect from the state of Texas, was qualified and took his seat.

On motion of Mr. Speight, ballots were prepared for the purpose of arranging the Texas Senators into their respective classes.

Three ballots were put in the box—one for March 3d 1847, one for March 3d 1849, and one for March 3d 1851.

General Houston drew first, and he drew 1847; a slight smile passed over his face, at this ill-luck. General Rusk drew 1851.

Gen. Houston's term will expire on the 3d March, 1847, and he will have but one more session to serve in, under his present credentials.

Mr. Benton reported the House bill for increasing the rank and file in the army, with an amendment fixing the term of service at five years instead of three.

The Senate took up the resolution of Mr. J. M. Clayton, calling on the President for copies of any farther correspondence that may have taken place between the British Government and that of the United States on the Oregon question.

Mr. Webster presented his views on the subject, in a very brief and interesting manner.

He said he had committed his views to writing after premeditation, in order to avoid the possibility of misinterpretation.

He is impressed with the opinion that public opinion, in both countries, is settling down upon 49, as the line of demarcation between the British and American possessions on the North West coast.

He meant 49 substantially, and the variations from it would be a matter of friendly negotiation.

Great Britain must not expect anything more.

He was willing to pass the notice, because it would quell excitement at home; but he apprehended that it might disturb negotiations which were pending or in prospect.

In fact, Mr. Webster hinted that despatches were passing to and fro between the two governments.

If it depended upon him he would suffer the question of notice to lie over for one month.

As to the call now proposed, he would be willing that it should be passed over for the present.

Mr. Allen replied, and commented upon what (he said) was the fact, that this was the first avowal in the Senate of a willingness to accept the Columbia River as a boundary.

After beginning the session by claiming the whole of Oregon, we had now come down to the Columbia, and in three months more, would give up the whole.

The Senate wished to wait for another packet, to see whether Queen Victoria pointed or not, &c.

Mr. Webster rejoined by saying that he had reason to congratulate himself that he had stated his views in such a manner as to avoid misinterpretation.

He restated them. He had not spoken of the Columbia River, as the line of demarcation.

He asked Mr. Allen if the parallel of 49 was not in his (Mr. Allen's opinion) the line that public opinion in this country had fixed upon.

Mr. Allen, in reply, said that he had no evidence that the people of this country would be willing to take any thing short of the line that divided ours from the Russian possessions.

The subject was passed over.

The special order was taken up and Mr. Barrow made a good speech in favor of conciliation and compromise.

HOUSE.—The bill making appropriations for the deficiencies of the present fiscal year was passed and the sub-Treasury bill was taken up.

TUESDAY, March 31, 1846.

SENATE.—After some ordinary business the Oregon question was taken up, and Mr. Cass spoke at length on the subject, and in favor of the notice.

Mr. Cass then took the floor in support of the resolution of notice. His speech gave character to the proceedings of the day.

He said he would not discuss the question of the American title to Oregon, as that was properly before the Senate, and had moreover been very ably and satisfactorily examined and vindicated by the present Secretary of State and many others.

He next adverted to the different propositions for compromising this dispute. He could not perceive what claim the favorite parallel of 49 had over any other. His own opinion was, that our claim was good and perfectly tenable up to 54 40, and such was the opinion of the President.

He then turned to the subject of the necessary augmentation of the army and navy as defensive preparations against the hostile designs of Great Britain. He read a letter from Gen. Scott, setting forth the necessity of an increase in the

army, and several communications that have not before been made public. He said he had found no reason to change the opinion he had long before expressed that there was imminent hazard of war between the two countries.

He did not attempt to conceal the immense injury that would result to our national interest from such a war, but he showed that the injury to British commerce, and all other interests, would be greater in proportion, as they were more extensive than ours.

Mr. Cass and Mr. Calhoun then had a brief conversation on the probable effects of a war, which was carried on with good feeling.

Mr. Ashley then took the floor to follow Mr. Cass—but, previous to commencing his speech, he moved that the Senate go into Executive Session, which was done.

HOUSE.—Mr. Simms, of S. C., presented a resolution to the effect that the House hereafter shall meet at eleven o'clock, A. M., instead of twelve, as heretofore. Objections were made at first, but the rules were suspended, and the resolution was adopted without a division.

The speaker laid before the House an answer from the Treasury Department, to a resolution calling for a list of the deposit banks, with the amount of public money deposited in each respectively.

On motion of Mr. Dromgole, a resolution was adopted for terminating the debate in committee of the whole upon the Independent Treasury bill, at 1 o'clock on Thursday next.

The Committee of the Whole was then formed, and the debate upon the Independent Treasury was continued by Messrs. Chipman, Holmes, C. J. Ingersoll, and others, in favor of the bill, and Mr. J. R. Ingersoll, and others, in opposition to it.

WEDNESDAY, April 1, 1846.

SENATE.—The resolution of Mr. Clayton calling for information from the President, as to the state of our diplomatic correspondence, was again laid over.

The notice resolution then came up, and Mr. Benton, by the courtesy of Mr. Ashley, who was entitled to the floor, made some remarks, which were listened to with great interest, and which soon drew in a crowded audience from all the other rooms of the Capitol. Mr. Benton insisted that the line of forty-nine was agreed upon in the Treaty of Utrecht.

HOUSE.—The proceedings were not of much interest, business being done to empty benches, a majority of members being in the Senate to hear Mr. Benton.

Mr. Grider of Ky. spoke at length against the Sub Treasury Bill.

Mr. Harmanson, of La., Mr. Sawyer, of Ohio, and Mr. Daniel, of N. C., made speeches in favor of the Sub Treasury.

Fanny Forrester.—A letter from a pupil of Miss Chubbuck, informs us that the marriage of that accomplished lady with Mr. Judson the missionary, is to take place in June next. We cannot but regard this self sacrifice of "Fanny," the tutor of Fanny, in any other light than an infatuation which would almost seem to be for an untimely death. We really think there should be a law against the wholesale sacrifice of life which is continually chronicled amongst those who imagine they are "called" to labor in unhealthy climates as the wives of missionaries. How any man can answer to his conscience to beguile any woman to become his wife with almost sure death in the face of such an undertaking, we know not. Our remarks may seem uncalled for, but from observing the numerous sacrifices of life attending these missionary marriages, we feel justified in a sort of admonitory warning.

N. Y. True Sun.

A Valuable Invention.—This is the age of inventions. Yankee ingenuity is constantly bringing out something new, wonderful and useful. Among the latest one of the most curious inventions that we have ever seen, is a machine intended to take the place of a nurse at the bedside of the sick, or over the cradle of the sleeping infant, at that season of the year when flies are a pest—an almost intolerable annoyance. We have seen many a "scare-crow," but never a scare fly. A neat box contains a little simple brass-machinery, which may be wound up like a clock, and that will "run" as long. From the lid of the box—which, by the way, is quite small and ornamental—a short tube projects, into which may be thrust (for instance) a peacock's feather. The machinery being wound up, a motion is produced like the beat of a clock, which gives to the feather the slow and steady oscillations of a pendulum. This may be so placed as to overspread the face of the patient or the sleeper, and will most effectually cause the flies to cease troubling. *—A.B. Cal.*

Richmond (Va.) Woollen Factory.—The factory owned by Mr. Wethered, of Baltimore, is said to be most admirably conducted. Seventy-nine laborers are employed in it, and forty of these are females. Some of the women earn from seventy to eighty cents per day, and all may earn as much when they have become more skillful. The factory is capable of turning out 8000 yards of flannel per week, or 468,000 yards a year, which would require about 196,500 pounds of wool.

A fire in Charles Currier's sail loft at Newburyport destroyed \$1000 worth of property; insured \$600.

The City Treasury of Mobile was robbed a few nights since of \$3,000.

By the Mail.

From the N. Y. Cour. & Enq. of Thursday.
Fire at the Astor House, N. Y.
INCENDIARIES ABROAD.

Last evening about 7 o'clock, a fire was discovered in the upper part of the Astor House, on the Barclay street side, which was not got under without great difficulty, owing to the immense height of the building, and the want of power in the engines (except the large ones) to throw water on the flames. The fire was discovered under the stairs leading from the upper story to the roof, and it ran along under the roof nearly the whole length of the building, before the flames were got under. The damage to the building in consequence of the immense quantity of water which it was absolutely necessary to pour on the flames, was very large, requiring probably several thousand dollars to replace it.

This is owing to the floors being filled in with mortar and saw-dust to deaden the sound—and these are thoroughly saturated. The alarm and confusion in the house was very great, but the fears of the boarders were quieted by the coolness and intrepidity of the firemen, which gave assurance of safety.

The fire was beyond doubt the work of an incendiary, as no fire is ever used in that part of the building where the flames were first discovered, and the crime of arson was doubtless committed with the hope of adding robbery to it during the confusion which prevailed. In this however, the rogues were foiled, as the Mayor and Chief were on the ground with great promptness, backed by a strong police force, preventing the ingress or egress of any suspicious persons.

Two pickpockets who had come to the scene in the pursuit of their calling, were arrested and provided with quarters for the night.

About the same time that this fire was raging, the proprietors of the Howard House discovered that some villain had attempted to set fire to their building, in nearly the same place as at the Astor House, viz. under the roof, but the flames were extinguished in time to prevent a general alarm.

On Monday night the City Hotel was set on fire, as was also the Engine House of No. 21, directly in the rear of the hotel, but as our readers are already informed, very little damage was done.

Our citizens and hotel keepers should be on their guard, as a gang of incendiaries has just commenced their operations, their object being to commit robbery during the confusion incident to a fire.

After the fire at the Astor House was got under the worthy proprietors, with that liberality for which they are proverbial, provided a sumptuous repast for the firemen indiscriminately, who have requested us to make this public acknowledgment of their kindness, which we do with great pleasure, adding, further, that the fire will in no wise prevent the worthy hosts from accommodating their friends and visitors, whom they will be happy to see as usual.

Oregon settled by Chinese.—Mr. McGowan, missionary of the American Baptist Board of Missions, has written a letter to Dr. Cone, of New York, which is published in the New York Recorder, in which he expresses the opinion that the time will come when the emigration of Chinese to American states will be extensive. His language is:—It is not unreasonable to anticipate that an emigration from China to America will yet take place, equal to, if not greater, than any that has been known from Europe. I venture to predict that the population of the Pacific states will be composed in no small measure of Chinese. A channel once opened, vast numbers from that over populated country will wend their way thither.

The Greenville (S. C.) Mountaineer of the 30th says, notwithstanding the recent apprehensions of famine, in the upper part of the State, corn is not so high as had been anticipated, and the market had been downward for some days. The highest price asked is 70 cents.

The Dam at Great Falls, N. H. washed away.—We learn by a letter from Somersworth, received last evening, that about 50 feet of the massive stone dam at that place was washed away on the morning of the 26th inst. about six o'clock. The centre of the dam is taken right out to the bottom, so that the water runs smoothly over the place where it stood. The stones were washed into the race-ways of the two mills on the lower level, so as to completely fill them up. The water immediately fell ten or twelve feet before the mouth of the canal, and the water to feed the two mills was immediately cut off. We understand the dam was about 30 feet high.

Lowell Courier.

PHILADELPHIA, March 27, 1843.—The Trustees of the United States Bank have succeeded in arranging a compromise with the Government, in relation to the claim of the United States against the old institution, which exonerates the assets from the Government lien, and will facilitate the settlement of the trust.

The Managers of the Schuylkill Navigation have extended the time for completing contracts, which were to have been completed by April 1st, under a forfeiture of 15 per cent. This was done on account of the loss of time and the filling of coffer dams by the late freshet. The contractors are all at work with spirit, and the 1st of July will see the enlargement complete.

Corr. N. Y. Jour. of Commerce.

Albert J. Tirrell.

The trial of Albert J. Tirrell at Boston for the murder of Mrs. Bickford, was concluded on Saturday, and the prisoner pronounced by the jury 'not guilty.' He is still to be tried under an indictment for arson.

The Boston Post says that nothing will be done in relation to the indictment against Tirrell for arson, until May.—Nor will Mr. Parker even then take the responsibility of entering a *nolle prosequere*, unless the Court shall distinctly intimate that such a course would be proper under the peculiar circumstances of the case.

There is good reason to believe that many important changes in the outlines of our coast, have occurred, even within the present century. This is especially the case at Cape Hatteras—and a landmark established on the cape, in the shape of a light house, furnishes positive proof of the fact. This light-house was built about the year 1800, and was erected at the extremity of the cape. It is now at the distance of a mile and a half or two miles, from the extremity—showing precisely to what extent the land has encroached upon the sea within the period of half a century!

HORRIBLE.—As the servant girl employed in the dwelling house, No. 3 Livingston street, New York was passing out of the front cellar, last Sunday evening, she observed a bundle thrown down the steps and the person hurry off. Upon taking this bundle up, which appeared to be clothes, and on opening the same, she discovered a new born female babe, dead and cold. Upon the body being examined by the Coroner, it showed evidently that the poor little innocent had been smothered, in all probability by its unnatural mother.

The Freshman Class at Yale College had a pretty severe row with the New Haven boys on Friday night. It appears that the Freshmen have adopted as a badge, the square caps, which are used in some of the English Universities, and a few of the town boys pleased with the novelty of the thing, procured some of a similar pattern, which they wore through the streets during the evening. This was resented by the students, and hence the turmoil.

Premature Burials.—A scientific man of Paris has ascertained that not less than ninety four premature burials have been prevented by accidental causes since 1833. Thirty-five of them had awoke, when their coffins were being nailed down; thirteen had been recovered by care; seven by the upsetting of the coffins; nine by incisions in pinning their shrouds; nineteen by accidental delays created purposely, by their friends; and five by other causes. The annual estimate of premature burials given by the same gentleman is twenty-seven!

A Big Stick.—The Belize (Honduras) Observer of February 28th, mentions the arrival of a mahogany log, towed up from Glover's reef, which is nineteen feet six inches long, five feet wide, and four feet two inches deep. Contents 4750 cu.—weight more than twelve tons. It was cut three years ago, but could not be floated down for want of sufficient depth of water. A freshet at last gave it a chance. The Observer expresses the opinion that the mahogany cut this season will not be more than was cut last year—say ten millions of superficial feet. The English demand is increasing, and the stock in hand at Belize is less than it was in December, 1844.

A Bandbox.—The Lehigh Bulletin relates that a Mr. Macgungie of that country, on his return from a trip to this city, while riding along was accosted by a white female, and requested to carry her bandbox. He complied and offered her a seat in his wagon into the bargain, but she refused. As requested, he carried the box to the next tavern, handed it out, and waited for the lady to come up. After his own and the patience of the innkeeper was exhausted by her delay, the box was opened and had in it—not a new cap or bonnet—but a jet black child, fast asleep! It is perhaps unnecessary to state that the "lady" never came to hand, and the infant was taken to the poor house of Lehigh county.

The Assortment of a Village.—A letter from the Far West says, "our village contains a population of 500 persons; has 5 stores, 3 blacksmiths, 4 cabinet makers, 2 chair makers, 3 tailors, 11 lawyers, and 5 doctors."

Rev. Dr. O'Flaherty, of the Roman Catholic Church, and pastor of St. Mary's Church in Salem, died very suddenly in that city, about nine o'clock on Sunday evening, of an affection of the heart.

Let young people remember that their good temper will gain them more esteem and happiness than the genius and talents of all the bad men that ever existed.

Acquire distinction by being always reserved rather than forward—modesty is always esteemed, while impudence is condemned.

Mr. Stone, of Chelsea, the man who was badly burned by the explosion of a boiler used for distilling oil, about three weeks since, died, on Monday evening last. Mr. Conway, the other man who was injured at the same time, is recovering. Mr. Stone has left a wife and children, who were entirely dependent upon his labor for their support.

THE NEWPORT MERCURY.

Newport.

SATURDAY, APRIL 4, 1846

Rhode Island Election.

On Wednesday last the citizens of this State, met in their respective towns for the election of Governor, Lieut. Governor, Secretary of State, Attorney General, General Treasurer, and members of the General Assembly, for the year ensuing.

In this town, Hon. R. B. Cranston was chosen Moderator, and the Senate and Representatives of the last year were re-elected, with the exception of Geo. G. King, Esq., who declined a reelection on account of ill health, and C. E. Robbins, Esq. was elected in his place. At the close of the polls, the votes for the several candidates stood as follows:—Governor, Diman 626—Jackson 282; Lieut. Governor, Harris 637, Moss 271; Secretary, Bowen 633, Potter 268; Attorney General, Blake 635, Rivers, 263; General Treasurer, Cranston 678, Child 221.

It will be seen by the following returns for which we are indebted to the Providence Daily Journal, who obtained them through special Expresses, that the election has resulted in the defeat of Gov. Jackson, and the success of the Law and Order party, who have obtained a large majority in both Houses of the Legislature.

PROVIDENCE COUNTY.

	DIMAN	JACKSON	HARRIS	MOSS
Providence	2102	1801	2102	1799
N. Providence	207	346	209	343
Cumberland	138	397	138	397
Scituate	301	357	301	357
Foster	210	150	209	150
Smithfield	357	667	391	661
Glocester	73	353	78	372
Burrillville	76	210	76	210
Cranston	267	234	269	234
Johnston	100	285	101	283
	3866	4800	3874	4786

NEWPORT COUNTY.

	DIMAN	JACKSON	HARRIS	MOSS
Newport	626	282	631	271
Middletown	112	18	112	18
Portsmouth	177	73	177	73
Tiverton	198	101	198	101
Little Compton	108	92	108	92
Jamestown	00	15	00	15
New Shoreham	90	95	90	95
	1311	676	1316	665

WASHINGTON COUNTY.

	DIMAN	JACKSON	HARRIS	MOSS
N. Kingstown	230	234	230	232
S. Kingstown	111	245	111	233
Exeter	132	110	133	110
Richmond	114	98	118	96
Hopkinton	112	120	112	119
Westley	56	163	18	198
Charlestown	77	80	77	80
	832	1050	799	1032

KENT COUNTY.

	DIMAN	JACKSON	HARRIS	MOSS
Warwick	436	343	440	341
Coventry	302	169	302	169
E. Greenwich	144	83	144	83
W. Greenwich	57	77	57	77
	939	672	943	670

BRISTOL COUNTY.

	DIMAN	JACKSON	HARRIS	MOSS
Bristol	276	112	276	115
Warren	181	70	181	69
Barrington	64	27	64	27
	521	209	521	211

RECAPITULATION.

	DIMAN	JACKSON	HARRIS	MOSS
Providence County	3866	4800	3874	4786
Newport " "	1311	676	1316	665
Washington " "	832	1050	799	1032
Kent " "	939	672	943	670

Representatives, Benoni Harris, Sheldon Knight, Johnston. — Senator, Ephraim Win-
sor, Representatives, Paris Mathewson,
Allen Taylor.

Newport. — Senator, George Hall,
Representatives, Robert B. Cranston, E.
W. Lawton, Edward Clarke, John A.
Hazard, Christopher E. Robbins.

Middleton. — Senator, Benjamin Wea-
ver, Representative, William Peckham.
Providence. — Senator, John Man-
chester, Representative, William Barker.

Tiverton. — Senator, David Dorice,
Representatives, Joseph Osborn, Robert
Gray.

Little Compton. — Senator, Otis Wil-
bor, Representative, John Church.

Jamestown. — Senator, William Carr,
Representative, Isaac Howland.

New Shoreham. — Senator, Simon R.
Sands, Representative, R. P. Littlefield.

North Kingstown. — Senator, Joseph
Spink, Representative, Sylvester J.
Sherman, J. J. Reynolds.

South Kingstown. — Senator, Simeon
C. Tucker, Representatives, John D. Aus-
tin, Nathaniel Greene.

Exeter. — Senator, Beriah H. Law-
son, Representative, Silas B. Barber.

Richmond. — Senator, Israel Anthony,
Representative, John Olney.

Hopkinton. — Senator, Geo. W. Hol-
dredge, Representative, no election. A
new trial will be held on Tuesday.

Westbury. — Senator, Joseph Potter,
Representative, Nathan F. Dixon.

Charlestown. — Senator, James N.
Kenyon, Representative, Gideon Hoxie.

Warwick. — Senator, William Rhodes,
Representatives, William Sprague, Na-
thaniel B. Durfee, Cyrus Harris, William
B. Spencer.

Covetry. — Senators, Peleg Wilbor,
Representatives, Ambrose S. Hopkins,
Thomas Whipple.

East Greenwich. — Senator, John
Shippee, Representative, Ezra Pollard.

West Greenwich. — Senator, Thomas
T. Hazard, Representative, John C. El-
liott.

Bristol. — Senator, George Pearce,
Representative, J. Russell Bullock, Jacob
Babbitt, Jr.

Warren. — Senator, Hailo Collins,
Representative, Alfred Bosworth, Charles
Randall.

Barrington. — Senator, Emerson
Humphrey, Representative, Allen Bick-
nell.

The Providence Journal classes the
members of the General Assembly as
follows:—

SENATE. HOUSE.
Law and Order, 19. Law and Order, 43.
Dorice, 12. Dorice, 25.

Majority, 7. 18.
Majority in Grand Committee, 25.

The U. S. Revenue Cutter Jackson,
John A. WRESTER, commander, arrived
at this port on Tuesday last, having com-
pleted the winter's cruise for the relief
of vessels on the coast. The Jackson has
boarded and spoken Two Hundred and
Forty-five sail, to a number of which she
has rendered assistance. During her
cruise the Jackson has sailed three thou-
sand and seventy-two miles.

We have been obliged to omit this
week, for want of room, our Meteorological
Table for March, and several advertise-
ments.

BELGIUM TREATY.—The New York
Herald of Monday contains the new Bel-
gium treaty at length. It is signed by
Thomas G. Clemson, Charge d'Affaires
of the U. S. and Adolph Dechamps,
Belgian Minister for Foreign Affairs, and
was executed Nov. 10, 1845. It con-
tains the usual stipulations of the re-
ciprocity treaties, which have been
entered into by the United States with
several other powers.

The National Intelligencer says that
it is understood that the Senate in the
Executive session of Thursday last gave
its consent to the Treaty with Belgium.

THE NAVY ESTIMATES.—The Wash-
ington correspondent of the Baltimore
American, gives the following informa-
tion as to the contents of the report of the
Committee on Naval Affairs, which was
read upon the table on Friday. This
report says:—

The information which the House
designed to keep secret is the fact that
the estimates were made by the Heads
of the Naval Bureaus. Commodore
Merrin, Warrington, Crane and Shubrick
prepared, under estimates prepared by the
Secretary of the Navy, the following
increase of the Navy:—

In men, thirty six thousand eight hun-
dred.

Expenditure, \$20,000,000.

And the increase of the vessels in com-
mission to the following number:—

Steamers, 40
Frigates, 40
Sloops of War, 30

An increase of fifty-eight vessels of
war in all. The Secretary of War did
not go to this extreme, but proposed an
increase of fifty thousand to the Standing
Army, the whole force to be under the
control of the President of the United
States.

The scarlet fever is said to be preva-
lent on some of the plantations on Bayou
La Poudre.

The Boston papers bring appalling
accounts of the disastrous flood. A slip
from the Cold Water Fountain, published
at Gardiner, under date of Monday, says:

The water rose at this place from 12
to 15 feet above high water mark. The
news from a distance is distressing.—
The bridge at Norridgewock, which cost
about \$6000, is carried away. We are
informed by the stage driver that every
bridge on the Androscoggin river, with
the exception of the one at Topsham, is
swept off, together with a portion of the
Bay bridge (so called) across Merry-
meeting Bay. We learn that the freshet
has been very destructive at Livermore
Falls, having carried off nearly, if not
all of the Mills at that place. We learn
that the water has made a new channel
through the interval near Mr. Hathorn's,
some six or eight miles below this vil-
lage. The ice is still fast below.

By the destruction of the city mills
no less than forty saw mills, besides,
shingle and lath mills were borne away
on the flood.

We hear of three persons being drown-
ed. The approach of the water was so
sudden last night they could not escape
in season.

No language can describe the wild and
awful scene of destruction which our
city now presents. Sad despondency
broods upon the countenances of all. A
sad calamity is upon us, and yet greater
destruction may await us by a still farther
increase of the flood.

No one can realize the awfulness of
the scene, even by gazing upon it, for
every new view seems but the more truly
terrible and appalling.

The N. Y. Express of Monday after-
noon says, in relation to ship Henry Clay,
wrecked on Squam Beach:—

"Two lighters have come up from the
ship, with part of her cargo. They
bring also a very favorable report. The
ship had been holed out full length, and
is now on the outer bar. After she has
been lighted a little more she will be
brought to the city easily. The steam
pump is at work and the ship kept free
from water."

Gov. JOHN MILLER died a few days
since at Florissant, Mo. He was a dis-
tinguished officer of the last war, and was
afterwards elected Governor of Missouri.
After his term was out, he served for
several years as Member of Congress.

Brighton Market, Monday, March 30.
Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market, 880 Beef Cattle, at job of
Working Oxen, 30 Cows and calves, 500
Sheep, and 75 Swine.

Pastors—Beef Cattle.—In consequence of
the limited number at market, prices ad-
vanced. We quote extra 6 25 a 5 50; first
quality 5 6 25; second quality 5 50 a 5 75;
third 4 50 a 5 5.

Working Oxen.—Sales at \$55, \$62, \$70,
\$75, \$80 and \$85.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$20,
\$21, \$25, \$28, \$30, and \$33.

Sheep.—Sales from \$3, to \$4 75.

Swine.—Prime lots to peddle 4 34 and 5
3-4; lots not selected 4 1-2 and 5 1-2; large
Hogs 4 1-2 and 5c. At retail from \$5 6 1 2c.

NOTICE.

Subject of to-morrow evening's lecture at
the Unitarian Church:—

Luther summoned to Rome.
Service begins at 7 o'clock.

DIED.

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, af-
ter a long illness, James Mumford, son of
Mr. Caleb Mumford, in the 24th year of his
age. The ordinary language of affliction is
not capable of expressing the deep grief of the
family and friends of this young man.—Such
was the high toned principle which governed
his conduct, the gentleness of his disposition,
the faithfulness of his friendship, the exem-
plary obedience to his parents, and the gen-
eral manliness of his character; that not only
his family, but the large circle in which he
moved, cannot but feel deeply the loss of one
of its brightest ornaments.

Through a painful illness he displayed the
most exemplary and cheerful patience, and at
the hour of death resigned himself con-
fidingly to the will of his Maker.—Cousin

In New Bedford, on Wednesday, 29th inst,
Capt. Nathaniel Cory, formerly of Tiverton,
aged 65 years.

Yesterday afternoon, of Lung Fever, Archibald
Munro, only son of Mr. George C. Mun-
ro, aged 1 year and 3 months.

In New Bedford, 21st ult, Catherine S.
wife of Thomas Journe, and daughter of the
late Mr. Benjamin Durfee, of this town.

In New Bedford, yesterday morning, Mar-
tha B., wife of Mr. William Read, and daugh-
ter of the late Capt. Benjamin Shearman, of
this town, in the 38th year of her age. Her
remains will be brought to this town for in-
terment.

In Tiverton, 17th, Mrs. Mary Whitridge,
widow of Wm. Whitridge, in her 87th year.

In Providence on Monday last, Col. Har-
ding Walker Stoddard, in the 87th year of
his age;—23d, Mr. Joseph Butler, Jr., in the
40th year of his age, son of Capt. Joseph
Butler.

On Sunday last, Mr. Ray Greene Hurling,
of East Greenwich, in the 51st year of his
age.

On Wednesday evening last, Mary Spen-
cer Beach, aged 23 years.

Weekly Almanac.

1846.

Sun Sun Moon Hig
rises sets, rectay, Wat

APRIL.

4 Sunday, 5 37 6 23 1 45 2 39

5 Sunday, 5 36 6 24 2 23 3 14

6 Monday, 5 35 6 25 2 53 3 48

7 Tuesday, 5 34 6 26 3 26 4 41

8 Wednesday, 5 32 6 28 3 56 5 24

9 Thursday, 5 31 6 29 4 23 6 8

10 Friday, 5 29 6 31 4 50 6 54

Mean first gr. 31 d 4h 28m evening.

The Freshet in Maine.

The Boston papers bring appalling

accounts of the disastrous flood. A slip

from the Cold Water Fountain, published

at Gardiner, under date of Monday, says:

The water rose at this place from 12

to 15 feet above high water mark. The

news from a distance is distressing.—

The bridge at Norridgewock, which cost

about \$6000, is carried away. We are

informed by the stage driver that every

bridge on the Androscoggin river, with

the exception of the one at Topsham, is

swept off, together with a portion of the

Bay bridge (so called) across Merry-

meeting Bay. We learn that the freshet

has been very destructive at Livermore

Falls, having carried off nearly, if not

all of the Mills at that place. We learn

that the water has made a new channel

through the interval near Mr. Hathorn's,

some six or eight miles below this vil-

lage. The ice is still fast below.

By the destruction of the city mills

no less than forty saw mills, besides,

shingle and lath mills were borne away

on the flood.

We hear of three persons being drown-

ed. The approach of the water was so

sudden last night they could not escape

in season.

No language can describe the wild and

awful scene of destruction which our

city now presents. Sad despondency

broods upon the countenances of all. A

sad calamity is upon us, and yet greater

destruction may await us by a still farther

increase of the flood.

No one can realize the awfulness of

the scene, even by gazing upon it, for

every new view seems but the more truly

terrible and appalling.

The N. Y. Express of Monday after-

noon says, in relation to ship Henry Clay,

wrecked on Squam Beach:—

"Two lighters have come up from the

ship, with part of her cargo. They

bring also a very favorable report. The

ship had been holed out full length, and

is now on the outer bar. After she has

been lighted a little more she will be

brought to the city easily. The steam

pump is at work and the ship kept free

from water."

Gov. JOHN MILLER died a few days

since at Florissant, Mo. He was a dis-

tinguished officer of the last war, and was

afterwards elected Governor of Missouri.

After his term was out, he served for

several years as Member of Congress.

Brighton Market, Monday, March 30.

Reported for the Boston Daily Advertiser.

At Market, 880 Beef Cattle, at job of

Working Oxen, 30 Cows and calves, 500

Sheep, and 75 Swine.

Pastors—Beef Cattle.—In consequence of

the limited number at market, prices ad-

vanced. We quote extra 6 25 a 5 50; first

quality 5 6 25; second quality 5 50 a 5 75;

third 4 50 a 5 5.

Working Oxen.—Sales at \$55, \$62, \$70,

\$75, \$80 and \$85.

Cows and Calves.—Sales were made at \$20,

\$21, \$25, \$28, \$30, and \$33.

Sheep.—Sales from \$3, to \$4 75.

Swine.—Prime lots to peddle 4 34 and 5

3-4; lots not selected 4 1-2 and 5 1-2; large

Hogs 4 1-2 and 5c. At retail from \$5 6 1 2c.

NOTICE.

Subject of to-morrow evening's lecture at

the Unitarian Church:—

Luther summoned to Rome.

Service begins at 7 o'clock.

DIED.

In this town, on Tuesday evening last, af-

ter a long illness, James Mumford, son of

Mr. Caleb Mumford, in the 24th year of his

age. The ordinary language of affliction is

not capable of expressing the deep grief of the

family and friends of this young man.—Such

was the high toned principle which governed

his conduct, the gentleness of his disposition,

the faithfulness of his friendship, the exem-

plary obedience to his parents, and the gen-

eral manliness of his character; that not only

his family, but the large circle in which he

moved, cannot but feel deeply the loss of one

of its brightest ornaments.

Through a painful illness he displayed the

most exemplary and cheerful patience, and at

the hour of death resigned himself con-

fidingly to the will of his Maker.—Cousin

In New Bedford, on Wednesday, 29th inst,

Capt. Nathaniel Cory, formerly of Tiverton,

aged 65 years.

Yesterday afternoon, of Lung Fever, Archibald

Munro, only son of Mr. George C. Mun-

ro, aged 1 year and 3 months.

In New Bedford, 21st ult, Catherine S.

wife of Thomas Journe, and daughter of the

late Mr. Benjamin Durfee, of this town.

In New Bedford, yesterday morning, Mar-

tha B., wife of Mr. William Read, and daugh-

ter of the late Capt. Benjamin Shearman, of

this town, in the 38th year of her age. Her

remains will be brought to this town for in-

terment.

In Tiverton, 17th, Mrs. Mary Whitridge,

widow of Wm. Whitridge, in her 87th year.

In Providence on Monday last, Col. Har-

ding Walker Stoddard, in the 87th year of

his age;—23d, Mr. Joseph Butler, Jr., in the

40th year of his age, son of Capt. Joseph

Butler.

On Sunday last, Mr. Ray Greene Hurling,

of East Greenwich, in the 51st year of his

age.

On Wednesday evening last, Mary Spen-

cer Beach, aged 23 years.

Weekly Almanac.

1846.

Sun Sun Moon Hig

rises sets, rectay, Wat

APRIL.

4 Sunday, 5 37 6 23 1 45 2 39

5 Sunday, 5 36 6 24 2 23 3 14

6 Monday, 5 35 6 25 2 53 3 48

7 Tuesday, 5 34 6 26 3 26 4 41

8 Wednesday, 5 32 6 28 3 56 5 24

9 Thursday, 5 31 6 29 4 23 6 8

10 Friday, 5 29 6 31 4 50 6 54

Mean first gr. 31 d 4h 28m evening.

The Freshet in Maine.

The Boston papers bring appalling

accounts of the disastrous flood. A slip

from the Cold Water Fountain, published

at Gardiner, under date of Monday, says:

The water rose at this place from 12

to 15 feet above high water mark. The

news from a distance is distressing.—

The bridge at Norridgewock, which cost

about \$6000, is carried away. We are

informed by the stage driver that every

bridge on the Androscoggin river, with

the exception of the one at Topsham, is

swept off, together with a portion of the

Bay bridge (so called) across Merry-

meeting Bay. We learn that the freshet

</

To the Afflicted!

You may, if you will, be cured.

Of all diseases of the skin and humors of the blood, internal and external, by a timely application to Dr. A. D. Goulet, the son of the celebrated Indian Doctor, Mrs. Richardson.

Dr. G. offers his services to the inhabitants of Newport, and its vicinity, where he may be found at Mr. Joseph Fitch's on Tuesday and Wednesday of every other week, commencing on the 20th and 21st inst. Dr. G. cures all kinds of diseases, such as—Cancers, Liver Complaint, Asthma, Pits, Consumptive Complaints, Scrofula, Nervous Affections, Catarrhs, Salt Rheum, St. Anthony's Fire or Erysipelas, Scald Head, Leprosy or White Scurf, Tetters or Ring Worm, Pruritus Itch, and all kinds of humors, Laidies Weakness, Dropsy, and all other diseases with which the human family is afflicted.

His medicine is made entirely of roots and herbs, and prepared by himself.

Please call and have your case examined free.

N. B. Dr. A. D. G. will visit patients at their residence if required.

Newport, Jan. 24, 1846.—3m.

FRANK HAMMETT'S

Mammoth Grocery!

AND

PROVISION DEPOT,

AT THE

FRANKLIN HALL,

CORNER OF THAMES & FAIR STS.,

WHERE may be found one of the

LARGEST assortments of

GROCERIES

and

Provisions,

of the best quality.

ever before offered in Newport, and at as low prices as can be purchased elsewhere for cash, or approved credit.

The Family Groceries, are of the best selections that can be found in the New York and Boston Markets.

Goods conveyed to any part of the town free of expense.

Newport, Feb. 21, 1846.—1y.

HIGHLY IMPORTANT!

Attention the Whole!!

LOOK OUT FOR

COLD WEATHER

NEW FALL AND

WINTER GOODS.

Ho! all who wear a thrushard coat,

To Hammett's Long Room come,

And see what a good one can be bought

For a very trifling sum.

COATINGS.—Black, Brown, Blue, Black, Invaluable green, olive and blue broadcloths, for dress and frock coats; plane, wave, and diamond patterns of all colors, for Overcoats.

VESTINGS.—Silk velvets, plain and fancy, rich satins, do do, velveteens, woolen velvets, cashmere, &c., a splendid assortment as was ever shown in this place.

PANT STUFFS.—Doeshings, plain & ribbed, all colors, plaid and striped; cassimeres, do, do, do; satinettes, all colors and qualities.

The above Goods will be sold by the yard, or MADE UP TO ORDER, in the most approved and fashionable styles.

Ready Made Clothing.

Of every description, for Men and Boys, constantly manufacturing and for sale at the lowest cash prices.

Furnishing Goods.

A large stock may always be found at this establishment, such as—Shirts, Drawers, Robes, Cravats, Socks, Stocks, Suspenders, Bosoms, Collars, and every article worn by gentlemen, found in a store of the kind.

Also—A great variety of Tailor's Trimmings.

J. M. HAMMETT.

Newport, Oct. 4.

WEYBOSSET HOUSE.

NO. 60 WEYBOSSET STREET.

PROVIDENCE, R. I.

THE subscriber, (formerly of the Washington Hotel) has opened the above new and elegant establishment for a Public House, at the corner of Centre and Weybosset streets, and fitted it up in the most modern style for the accommodation of the public. The House is centrally situated, being in the business part of the city, nearly opposite the Arcade. The House contains 70 rooms, many of which are Parlors, with sleeping rooms attached, for the accommodation of families. Every attention will be paid to those who patronize the establishment, and nothing left undone for their accommodation. The subscriber flatters himself that he can accommodate his friends and the public with as good fare, and on as reasonable terms as any house in the city.

For the liberal patronage heretofore extended to him, he returns his thanks, and trusts, by unceasing attention to his business, he will continue to receive a liberal share of the public support in future.

N. B. Good stables are attached to the house.

HEZEKIAH ALLEN, Jr.

Providence, March 7, 1846.—6m.

TO LET.

And possession given immediately.

THE commodious store No. 142 Thames street, formerly occupied by Charles N. Tilley. Apply to

THOS. M. SEABURY.

Newport, J. 17.] 110 Thames st.

OIL AND SOAP

FACTORY,

Near the Brick Market.

THE subscriber has just completed his establishment for the manufacture of **Sperm & Whale Oil, Soap of various kinds, &c.**

He has now on hand and for sale, at the lowest prices, first quality bleached and unbleached **SPERM & WHALE OIL.** Also—**CHEMICAL & COMPOSITION OIL**—all of which he warrants to give perfect satisfaction.

The public are respectfully invited to call, examine and test the articles he offers.

JOHN D. NORTHAM.

Newport, March 14, 1846.

FOR SALE.

30,000 Feet Southern Pine Plank,

from 2 to 4 inches thick;

15,000 feet do Heading; 10,000 feet do

Flooring Boards; 10,000 feet do Timber.

Now on board sch'r Cabot. For sale by

JOHN D. NORTHAM.

Newport, March 14, 1846.

Valuable Real Estate for Sale.

That valuable Real Estate

in Thames street, formerly

owned and occupied by the

late Wm. Langley. It is one of the

most eligible stands for business in New-

port. For terms and other particulars

enquire of

PETER P. REMINGTON.

Newport, March 21, 1846.

James Phillips,

HAS just received a new style of Cas-

simeres, Linens, Vestings, Cravats,

Tweeds, Cashmere for coats, &c., which

are now open and for sale cheap.

All garments made to order, and

warranted to fit. At 108 Thames street.

July 12

Dissolution of Co-partnership.

THE Co-partnership heretofore exist-

ing under the firm of

E. F. & W. NEWTON,

are dissolved this day, by mutual consent.

All persons having demands, will please

present them forthwith for settlement—

and all those indebted by note or account,

previous to 1st of January, will greatly

oblige us by an immediate payment to

either of the subscribers.

E. F. NEWTON, at the south store,

corner of Pelham street, and W. NEW-

TON, at the store No. 180 Thames street,

will continue the Wholesale and Retail

Grocery business, on their own separate

accounts and will each use the name of the

late firm for all purposes necessary in the

liquidation of the affairs of the concern.

E. F. NEWTON.

W. NEWTON.

Newport, Feb. 10, 1846.

JOHN N. POTTER,

NO. 112 1-2 THAMES ST.

HAS just received a complete assortment

of Boots & Shoes, comprising French

call boots, Gentlemen's Button Gaiters,

lasting and goat skin do, Ladies gaiter boots

Ladies French slippers, Morocco and Kid

shoes, Misses, Masters and Children's boots

and shoes of every description, all of which

will be sold at the lowest possible prices.

French blacking, Potter's unrivalled

Leather Preserver, &c. &c., for sale as

above. [May 31.]

Where is the best Place

TO BUY

BOOTS AND SHOES,

FOR CASH?

Thomas C. Wales' Store,

BOSTON,

19 Broad street, corner of Central street.

IS the only entire Cash Wholesale &

Jobbing Boot and Shoe Store in

Boston. All the others buy nearly all

and sell mostly on credit, but Wales

sticks to the cash system both in buy-

ing and selling, and consequently can

and will sell at a great deal lower

prices than any other dealer, either by

the case or dozen. Try him once, and

you will say as I do.

HE HAS CONSTANTLY ON HAND,

All kinds of fashionable custom made

Boots and Shoes.

Manufactured expressly for retailing

in the New England States. Also, a

great variety of low price Shoes. All

of which have been bought in dull

seasons for Cash at less than cost, and

will be sold in lots to suit purchasers at small

commission over the nett Cash cost, and

in many instances less than the Manufac-

turing Cost.

Also—Large Lots on which he has

advanced money, and which must be sold

for Cash (in lots to suit the country trade)

for the most they will bring.

Go and see him, and you shall never

repent it. Feb. 14, 1846.—2m.

NOTICE.

THE subscriber having this day made

a different arrangement in his busi-

ness, requests all persons, who are in-

debted to him by note or book account

to call and settle the same without delay.

And all those having demands against

him to present the same for settlement.

JAMES MUMFORD.

Newport, March 14.

Marine and Fire Insurance.

THE American Insurance Company, Providence, R. I. continue to insure against **LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE**, on Cotton, Woolen, and other Manufactories, Buildings, and Merchandise, and also against **MARINE RISKS** on favorable terms. The capital stock,

\$150,000.

ALL PAID IN, AND WELL INVESTED.

Directors elected June 3d, 1844.

William Rhodes, Wilbur Kelly, Robert R. Stafford, Amos D. Smith, Revolved Waterman, Samuel Hutchins, Ebenezer Kelly, Tol- ly D. Bowen, Nathaniel Bishop, George R. Rathbone, Caleb Harris, Jabez Fullbrook, and Walter Humphrey.

Persons wishing for Insurance, are requested to direct their applications, (which should be accompanied with a particular description of the property,) per mail, to the President or Secretary of the Company, and the same will meet with prompt attention.

Applications for Insurance may be made in Newport to GEORGE BOWEN, Agent.

WILBUR KELLY, President.

ALLEN O. PECK, Secretary.

American Insurance Co.'s

Office, Feb. 7, 1846.

REMOVAL.

TIN and SHEET IRON WARE

Establishment.

THE subscribers have removed

their establishment to No. 137

Thames Street, (directly opposite the

store of Benj. Marsh, Jr.) where they

will continue to manufacture every de-

scription of **Tin and Sheet Iron Ware**,

which they will sell on as REASONABLE

TERMS as can be purchased at any other

Store in Newport.

They have on hand a lot of plain Japan

and Britannia Ware, and they also intend

keeping on hand an assortment of Sheet

and Cast Iron

STOVES,

of the most approved patterns.

Job Work,

OF EVERY KIND

in the above line of business, promptly

attended to.

A share of public patronage is re-

spectfully solicited.

COGGESHALL & BLISS.

Newport, Oct. 25, 1845.

If you have not time to procure this at

present, preserve it for a future mo-

ment—it is of importance. In again

presenting to the Public the

Dandelion and Tomato Panacea.

THE Proprietor would not claim for it

that it is a specific for all the diseases

with which the human frame is subject; but

does claim that in all complaints where a pu-

ritier of the blood is required, that this Pan-

acea is infallible, and its powers are admitted

by all who have used it, and it has the sanction

of our first Physicians.

We would ask for it only, that need of at-

tention to which the public may deem it en-

titled—and would prefer that its beneficial

results be its sole recommendation, and the

relief and health which must accrue to the

diseased and suffering from its use should pro-

claim its virtues.

For any of the following complaints, the

Dandelion and Tomato Panacea, is the best

remedy that has yet been offered, and no ar-

ticle has given such universal satisfaction for

Rheumatic, Gouty, Dropsical, Loss of Ap-

petite, Indigestion, Dyspepsia, Erysipelas,

Salt Rheum, Jaundice, Scrofula, Scanty, and

all cutaneous eruptions of the skin, Chronic

Dysuria, Rheumatism, General Debility, or

any complaint that has its origin in impu-

rities of the blood.

This Panacea is composed of all must be

aware who know anything of the Dandelion,

Tomato and Sarsaparilla, its principal ingre-

dients, from the most innocent as well as the

most efficient remedies to be found in the

vegetable kingdom; and who does not know,

that for all those diseases, in which a comple-

te and radical change in the composition of

the blood, in the secretions of the Liver, and in

the formation of the solid parts of the body,

are required there are no remedies, that will

for a moment compare with them.

That it is purely a vegetable composition,

the public may rest assured; but should any

poor skeptic, I can show them the results

of eminent Physicians to that effect, who

have examined the formula, and have tested

its virtues.

CAUTION.

The purchaser will be careful to see that

my name is SIGNED on the wrapper of

each bottle, as there are worthless articles

put up in smaller bottles, pretending to pro-

duce the same result, but are not safe to use. Be

sure therefore, and enquire for Ransom &

Stevens' Dandelion and Tomato Panacea,

which may be obtained of my duly appointed

Agents, and by all respectable Druggists,

and appointed agents in town and country,

and also by

JAMES KIDDER Jr., Proprietor,

Druggist and Chemist, Maverick Square,

March 14.

For sale in Newport, by Dr. R. R. HAZARD,

R. J. Taylor, and C. G. C. HAZARD.